THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY

VOLUME XXXIV. NUMBER 48. | CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1887. | *Per Annum in Advance* TOWN .....11-8 MOFUSSIL 13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

THE Burma honors have been gazetted. No native names figure in the list as a matter of course.

THE *Moscow Gazette* in a leading article urges England to abandon her blind jealousy of Russia respecting India, and says that Russia seeks no increase of territory to the detriment of England. England is not *blindly* jealous, as the *Gazette* and its inspirers know very well. Why should they give cause? The value of these protestations is but too well known.

THE Emperor of Germany's Speech to theReichstag on Thursday last has depressed the Bourses. The newspapers interpret it as being not entirely favourable for the maintenance of peace, and they draw attention to certain passages in the Speech, notably that in which it was announced that it was the intention of the Government to introduce some modifications in the constitution of the Landwehr, whereby the strength of the German Army will be increased. The uninitiated have a most difficult task of it to discern the truth from amidst these and other conflicting reports and expressions of opinion.

HIS Excellency the Viceroy of Dufferin, paid the long-expected visit to the Khaibar on Saturday.

THE Ross-Morgan case, which created some sensation in Madras, has resulted in the acquittal of Mr. Ross. So Mr. Morgan gets not his divorce and must drag on with his wife, who confessed to several acts of defiling her husband's bed. When the efforts of Malabari, Raghunath Rao and Co. are crowned with success we shall have lots of such cases amongst us. Mr. Ross is the Registrar of the Madras High Court.

THE *Englishman* says that Sir Lepel Griffin has met with an enthusiastic reception from all classes at Gwalior. Naturally. For Sir Lepel is agent to the G. G. once more in spite of the recent disclosures.

A CORRESPONDENT at Aden informs a Bombay paper that a malignant type of fever is raging at Shaik Othman, the most recent British settlement in Arabia. The people are dying at the rate of about thirty a day.

A CONTEMPORARY hears that the question of the abolition or retention of the office of the Director-General of Railways with the Government of India will be taken up this cold weather in Calcutta. The sanction to the office establishment expires on the 31st December, and if it is to be retained must be renewed. The India Office do not, we believe, object to the appointment of a Director-General of Railways, but to the large office which has gradually been got together for that official, and urge the plea that the work could be done more economically by the railway offices under the Provincial Governments.

LAST year both the Lieutenant-Governor and the Viceroy commented unfavourably on a general falling off in the work of revenue collection in Bengal. Greater attention has since been paid to the work, and the outstanding balances have been reduced from twenty-four lakhs and a half to twenty lakhs and a quarter. But the improvement has not been general, and the Lieutenant-Governor again observes that, if the collections are to be kept up, adequate notice must be taken of each case in which failure occurs. There is always time, between the close of the financial year and the date of the submission of the annual report, to ascertain and signify in cases of failure whether blame does or does not attach to the officers concerned. As a contrast to the general improvement in collections last year, it is noted that those in the Patna district only amounted to 88 per cent. of the current demand taken together with the arrears, and that the outstanding balances increased from Rs. 1,44,022 to Rs. 1,92,340.

IT is said that at Gowrihar quite recently, a Kachi woman performed the rite of self-immolation on the funeral pyre of her husband, in the presence of a large gathering. What were the Police about?

A PUBLIC hall or place of recreation for all classes of the community is shortly to be constructed at Ambala on a suitable site within the cantonments, at a cost of Rs. 20,000, defrayable from Cantonment funds. But a "Cantonment Site" is not always accessible to "all classes," particularly when "Cantonment Funds" defray the expensse.

TUESDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

SOME idea of what our frontier defences cost will be gathered from the following: According to a Quetta telegram to the *Morning Post*:—"The sanction of the Secretary of State for India has been received to the construction of the Khojak broad-gauge railway project. There will be a double line of rail running straight to the limit of the present frontier, beyond which no extension, temporary or permanent, is contemplated. A tunnel two and-a-half miles long is the main difficulty. The railway will take some three years to complete, as the engineering work is very heavy The length is only twenty-seven miles, and the cost is estimated at a hundred and twenty lakhs of rupees. The work of construction will begin at once." But we must not grudge it, lest we are charged with covert disloyalty forthwith.

THE *Mandalay Herald* has an article which brings into strong contrast the respective lots of Hindoo and Burman widows. We have heard a good deal as to what the fate of a Hindoo woman is when her husband dies: this is what the paper mentioned has to say of her Burman sister:—"Widowhood as an institution is unknown in Burmah, because of the independent character and position of the women, whose actions are as unfettered as those of the men, over whom they exercise an influence which is not found elsewhere in Eastern countries. It is a fact that in Burmah and the neighbouring countries, the women stand on an almost perfect equality with the men, and in one respect at least they are superior to the men: at least such is the fact in Burmah, where the womankind work equally with the men, and it is not an uncommon thing for a wife to support her husband and children, working for them in a way in which women are not called upon to work in other parts of the world. In a word—widowhood in Burmah is an unknown institution, simply because of the entire and wholesome equality of the sexes. Their very marriage laws, laws of inheritance and succession, the law of divorce and of the possession of children, are founded on the simplest principles of give and take, principles which civilised communities are apt to consider somewhat primitive, but the principle of reciprocity underlies them all, and keeps the relations between the sexes wholesome and sound. There is not the slightest obstacle in the shape of caste or national prejudice amongst the Burmese, and a Burman woman is ready to become wife or mistress, as the case may be, of a man of any nation who may offer himself to her in either capacity; and divorce means with them simply a separation between man and wife, and each one takes his or her belongings except the children, we believe, who generally go with the mother when they are very young. Amongst a people so situated, widowhood would be quite out of place, and hence it is that the British Government in Burmah will not be called upon to interfere in any way with the marriage laws of the people." And ergo the Government must interfere in India to bring about the Burmese millenium. It is this "wholesome equality of the sexes" and this extinction of 'national prejudices' about which our philanthropic reformers are fighting so hard.

SIR SPENCER WELLS, a fashionable English doctor, has delivered an address at Nottingham in favour of cremation. The medical profession, he says, has paid too little attention to the bad effect of burials on public health. But modern feeling is revolting against the "slow process of putrefactive corruption." He gives a mass of figures about the spread of scarlet fever and other diseases which he associates with the influence of burial, and as for an objection said to have been raised by a former Bishop of Lincoln that people whose bodies were burned would be "missing" on the day of resurrection, we may not alone appeal from that theory to consideration of common-sense, but to a highly orthodox reply made, according to Sir Spencer Wells, by the late Earl of Shaftesbury: "What an audacious limitation," he exclaimed on hearing of the Bishop's argument, "to the powers of the Almighty; what has become of the blessed martyrs who were burned at the stake?" One social advantage of a spread of cremation, it is pointed out, will be great economy in the matter of land. London alone at present wants 2,200 acres of cemetery accommodation.

MESSRS FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., on behalf of the Executive Council, for the Glasgow International Exhibition, 1888, have been authorised to give the following guarantee to private exhibitors for the safe custody and sale of their goods, and the remittance of sale proceeds to India:—(1). That goods supplied by private exhibitors will be properly taken care of. (2) That the Exhibition authorities will be responsible for damage or destruction of metalware, wood-work, fabrics, and other not easily breakable articles. but will not be responsible for pottery, glass-ware, ivory, and other brittle exhibits. (3) That arrangements will be made by the exhibition authorities for the sale of such articles. (4) That the sale proceeds will be remitted to the exhibitors as soon as they are received by the Executive Council. (5) That all articles not sold will be returned. (6) That goods will be brought and returned, freight free, by the "Clan" line of Steamers.

WEDNESDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER.

ACCORDING to a report from Bombay, "Mr. A. Lucas, Assistant Collector of Kanara, has been fined Rs. 50 for assaulting a native. While Mr. Lucas was walking by the seashore at Karwar recently, a native passed him without saluting. On this he struck the man. A charge of assault being subsequently brought against Mr. Lucas in the Court of the District Magistrate, he was fined Rs. 25. A native paper drew the attention of the High Court to the case, and on the papers being sent for, the fine was doubled. Mr. Lucas has also been directed to enquire into a charge of assault brought by another native against an European Forest Officer, which he had refused to entertain."

A SHOCKING affair is reported from Cawnpore. A correspondent writes:—"An unusual occurrence took place, last week, at the premises of the jail. A man named Pitamber, who was convicted of murder, and sentenced to be hanged at the last annual Sessions of the Fatehpur District, was led to the gallows at the usual hour to give effect to the sentence. The rope was adjusted before Dr. Condon, who was present on the spot, and the signal given. The drop fell, but to the surprise of all close to the scene, it completely severed the trunk from the head, instead of hanging the wretched man. The cause assigned by the doctor for the occurrence was that the man was in a bad state of health, and had his neck too much emaciated to bear the heavy fall of the body."

A CONTEMPORARY hears that besides the technical education scheme, there is a proposal, to abolish certain classes of the Presidency College, and to create a few chairs of Science professorships with the saving thus effected, for the purpose of preparing the graduates of the University for professorships in the district colleges. What Presidency College is this?

MR. L. P. D. BROUGHTON, Administrator-General of Bengal, is expected to return from furlough, and relieve Mr. F. J. Marsden, his *locum tenens*, in March next.

THE *Sind Times* says that "Mr. Townshend, in charge of the oil borings at Khatun, has struck oil. Two wells are now giving 300 barrels each daily."

THE Graduates' Association of Madras are strongly opposed to wear white gowns for the B. A., and petitioned the Senate. Much indignation is felt by them. It has a decidedly undertaker's look about it, it must be conceded.

HER Majesty the Queen is engaged in looking over a selection from the public addresses of the Duke of Albany which will be published shortly, and in revising the proofs of a popular biography of the late Prince Consort, which has been written by the Rev. W. Tullock, by the Queen's command, as a companion volume to his *Story of the Life of the Queen*.

MR. GLADSTONE, in the course of a speech delivered at the Ripon Town Hall, declared that he himself was not a Gladstonian. Nothing truer.

THURSDAY, 1ST DECEMBER.

SAYS the *East* of Dacca :—a Circular order has been issued by the Commissioner of the Division to all Deputy Magistrates not to give bail to the accused in non-bailable cases. The criminal Courts had always the discretion of enlarging the accused on bail. The circular order has caused much sensation in the town. In fact there are plenty of cases in which the police send up the accused but they are ultimately found 'not guilty.' The circular appears contrary to the spirit of the Criminal law in general and to the new Criminal Procedure Code in particular. We hope the Commissioner will reconsider his views on the subject."

IT has been notified that all officers accepting Civil appointments on and after the 1st November will be struck off the effective list of the Army. A really sound ruling.

OWING to financial reasons Government has postponed the proposed survey of the Ranigunge Coalfield. What was this survey to have been for?

IT is understood that Mr. Woodburn will continue to officiate as Chief Secretary to the Government of the North-West Provinces, though whether he will be the permanent incumbent is not yet known.

A CORRESPONDENT says that the claims against Theebaw have not yet been disposed of by his successors. Claims were registered in December 1885 after the occupation of the country, and although they have been investigated for some time past by Mr. Rice, the Special Commissioner appointed for this work, as well as by the Commissioner of the Northern Division, no intimation has yet been given by the British Government as to when Theebaw's debts will be paid.

SIR CHARLES and Lady Dilke had an extraordinary reception from all classes of society at Constantinople. Turks and Greeks joined in the demonstration, and the Patriarch gave them an official reception at the Phanar, in Synod with seven archbishops present, representing the Churches of Asia and the Islands. They were shewn the Byzantine treasures, which are very seldom displayed. The personal effects of St. Chrysostom, and many of the Pontifical crowns given by the Emperors, which this collection includes, are of undoubted authenticity, and the smaller jewels are very splendid. The story of a prophet at home over again. Sir Charles and Lady Dilke have arrived in England.

THE *Japan Gazette* says that at Guam, a card was found in a bottle which had been washed ashore upon the Island of Saipan of the Mariana or Ladrone Group in the Central Pacific. The writing on the card was to the effect that the bottle was thrown overboard from a mail boat running between Panama and San Francisco to commemorate a joyous festival that had then taken place on board the steamer. Over a year had elapsed between the date on which the bottle had been thrown overboard until it was picked up, and it must have travelled in that time between 7,000 and 8,000 miles.

THE Report of the Calcutta Committee on Medical Registration recommends the limiting of any Act passed to the town of Calcutta. It is proposed to create a board consisting of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals in Bengal, the Principal of the Medical College, the Superintendent of the Sealdah Medical School, the President of the Medical Faculty, two qualified medical men elected by registered medical practitioners, one leading Kabiraj and one leading Hakim—these to be elected also. The penalties suggested are imprisonment for false registration and fine for practising without registration. The thing however will never be done so long as we have sensible men at the head of Government. India is not England.

THE latest move against the luckless Dhulip is an imputation that he is a bastard. Some "field officers" makes the imputation in the columns of the *Standard* on the testimony of some unnamed Shiks, and a contemporary supports it by the authority of Sir Lepel Griffin's book on "Punjab Chiefs." The true story about Dhulip's birth is confidently asserted to be as follows : Maharajah Runjit Singh, though he had sixteen wives and a whole bevy of slave girls in his harem, never had but one son, legitimate, or illegitimate. This only son was Khurrak Singh. Dhulip Singh's mother was the daughter of a Jat trooper, and according to one story his father was a man of the same caste. Another version, which is what the *Standard's* correspondents heard, makes out that Dhulip's father was a sweeper, who had charge of the Maharajah's dogs. Whichever it was, Runjit Singh was certainly not the father, and this fact was perfectly well known to every one. "Perhaps no Court in the world," says Sir Lepel Griffin, "was even more depraved than that of Maharajah Runjit Singh." The notorious intrigues of his wives, which were the common talk of the Lahore bazaar, seemed rather to amuse than to disconcert the Lion of the Punjab. He was accustomed to accept their children readily ; and whenever a new addition to his reputed family made its appearance, would cynically ask 'Whence this mysterious stroke of fortune?" But Runjit was not only a brave soldier and a strong ruler : he knew how to abide by his pledged word. "He was the wisest Indian prince," said Henry Lawrence, "the English Government had ever come in contact with, being the only one that stood to his engagements." Poor prince. A cruel shaft indeed.

FRIDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

THE latest idea in speculation in America is the formation of a large salt ring, to be called the National Salt Union, and it is said that 63 of the largest salt manufacturers in the United States have already signified their intention of joining it, and that a preliminary meeting of delegates has been held at Pittsburg. The object of the Union is said to be to keep up the price of salt, and thus compete successfully with foreign manufacturers.

SIR William White has, it is stated, called the attention of the Porte to the insecurity of life and property in the neighbourhood of Constantinople, where brigandage prevails, and where scarcely a day passes without murders being reported. Some days ago some brigands at Candiki on the Bosphorus, covered three men with petroleum and set them on fire. The brigands are alleged to have been dressed as soldiers. The Luigi Vampa and Peppino days of Rome.

THE men of the 17th Native Infantry, who have recently been removed from Bombay to Mhow, on account of their part in the late disturbance at the former place, have been set at task in their new station which they by no means relish. They received, it is stated, orders, the other day to construct new lines either for their own or another regiment, and are now busily engaged working mud-bricks. These, when dry, they are to carry to the chosen site of the proposed new lines and with them erect the huts. Served right.

THERE has recently been an acute Ministerial crisis in New Zealand, popular feeling having rebelled against the financial policy of the Government which tended towards increasing the burdens of the tax-payers. The ministry, which had Sir Robert Stout for Premier and Sir Julius Vogel for Finance Minister, introduced certain financial proposals in May last which involved an increase of taxation, and the local Assembly passed a vote of want of confidence. An appeal to the electors followed, and the Ministry were beaten, the defeat being emphasised by the rejection by their constituencies of both the Premier and the Minister of Justice. A Major Atkinson has been asked to form a new Ministry, and either he or Sir Frederick Whittaker is likely to be Premier, Sir Robert Stout has announced his intention of retiring from public life. They do it quite on the English model.

THE Radical Clubs met peaceably on the 20th ultimo at Hyde Park, and passed Resolutions expressing their sympathy with Mr. O'Brien in his imprisonment, and censuring the Government for the course of action they are pursuing. But Trafalgar Square and its approaches were strongly guarded all the day by the police, assisted by fifteen hundred special constables.

THE Government of Victoria appear determined to put a stop to Chinese immigration, as they have issued an order directing the stoppage of naturalisation papers to such immigrants, and it is expected that the other Colonies will adopt the same course. There is no intention to increase the poll tax of £10 per head for every Chinaman arriving in Victoria at present, but the other Colonies are being consulted as to whether such a step may not be advisable. What would Englishmen, have said if such measures were adopted against Englishmen in the United States?

THE *Indian Daily News* thus sums up Sir Auckland Colvin's reign in the Finance Office Our contemporary says :—"The *Pioneer* welcomes Sir Auckland Colvin to Allahabad as Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, by singing a pæan of praise over his performance of the duties of Finance Member of the Viceroy's Council. We were not aware that proof of any signal financial ability had marked Sir Auckland's tenure of the office. The chief thing the period is and will be memorable for is the introduction of the income-tax. We do not know that that is a subject for special rejoicing or congratulation. It may be true that the necessity for imposing the tax, and the financial pressure for which it had proved only a partial and insufficient relief, arose from causes over which the Finance Minister of the time had no control, and for which he ought not to be blamed—such causes including the injudicious and premature sacrifice of the import duties by his predecessors, as well as the pressure of loss by exchange, and other unfavourable influences. But all the same, the fact remains that Sir Auckland Colvin's tenure of the office has been a period of humdrum equilibrium-making budgets, of crippling public works, reducing the resources of the Provincial Governments, confiscating the Famine Insurance Fund, and adopting other shifts and devices to make both ends meet, not always with conspicuous success. The Allahabad paper states that Sir Auckland hands over the finances to his predecessor "in a state of equilibrium." The public will have to wait for the next Budget to see how far this is the case.

SATURDAY, 3RD DECEMBER.

A SUGGESTION, influentially supported, has, it is stated, been made to the Supreme Government that twenty lakhs of the contribution proffered by the Nizam should be alloted for the endowment of a Military College for the training of officers for the armies of the Native States, and for Her Majesty's Native Army. H. R. H The Duke of Connaught will probably work up the idea as it is a pet scheme of His Royal Highness, if indeed the offer is to be accepted.

THE Government of India have sanctioned a formal request of the Ameer Abdur Rahman, for the loan of the services of Mr. C. L. Griesbach, C.I.E., of the Geological Survey, for two years. Mr. Griesbach was deputed to represent his department on the Afghan Boundary Commission, and it was while the Commission were at Cabul, that he made the acquaintance of the Ameer Abdur Rahman. Regarding this the *Indian Daily News* pertinently observes :—"What Mr. Griesbach's actual mission will be in Cabul, both he and the Ameer would probably for the moment be at a loss to define, but though geological surveys or reports on his dominions are not likely to be uppermost in Abdur Rahman's mind just at present, he will probably find no difficulty in availing himself of Mr. Griesbach's services as a general-utility man. At present he will be the only European in the country, but his appointment may be the forerunner of His Highness further availing himself of the services of European officers.

IT is stated that the Secretary of State has approved of the scheme for the formation of an Indian "Intelligence Department," and that details are now being settled in this country.

THE Talukdars of Oudh are founding a Technical School. It will be located at Lucknow.

THE Sultan of Zanzibar proposes to visit Germany next year. He will make the voyage in one of his own steamers-

THE Duke and Duchess of Montrose, accompanied by the Dowager Duchess, are expected in India on a cold weather tour.

IT is probable, says the *Manchester Guardian*, that the public will soon hear more of a celebrated case which has already occupied too much time and attention. The solicitors who have charge of the interests of Sir Charles Dilke in reference to the notorious proceedings of 1885-86 have secured some important evidence. Amongst other things, it may be mentioned that a witness who could not be examined at the last trial, and whose absence provoked a good deal of comment, has been unearthed, and that her evidence is likely to clear up several points which have hitherto been left in much obscurity.

WITH reference to the Jamalpore *Mela* cases much has been sought to be made of a representation of the Sherpur Landholders Association to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor in favour of Messrs. Glazier and Shama Churn Doss. The value of the representation does not however seem to be very great, considering that it never received the sanction of the Association. The President on his own authority sent it without consulting the members ; if he had consulted them there would have been serious difference of opinion. So does a member assure our contemporary of the *East*. It is amusing in the meanwhile to observe how solicitious the *Englishman* is for shielding Babu Shama Churn evidently because he is lucky enough to be in the same boat with Mr. Glazier. The Native Press denounce Native as well as European offenders impartially and are to be gagged becaused they *overawe* the native officials when they are powerless with their more strong-minded European brethren. Bravo !

Digitized with financial assistance from the
National Archives of India
on 08 August, 2017

THE INDAIN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.
(210, BOW-BAZAR STREET.)
(SESSION 1887-8.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday*, the 6*th Inst.* at 7 P. M.

Subject: Electro-Magnetism. Magnetio-Electric and Volta-Electric Induction.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Physics under Babu Jagadish Chunder Bose, B. Sc., on *Wednesday*, the 7*th Inst.*, at 3-30 P. M.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry for LADIES, under Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Thursday* the 8*th Inst.*, at 4. P. M.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E. on *Thursday*, the 8*th Inst.* at 7 P. M.

Subject: Nature of Light.

LECTURE by Dr. Rajanikanta Sen, on *Friday* the 9*th Inst.*, at 7 P. M.

Subject: Carbon and its Compounds.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Saturday* the 10*th Inst.*, at 4 P. M.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
December 3rd, 1887. *Honorary Secretary.*

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1887.

SUBMISSION OF THE BUDGET TO THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE reader will remember that the last Financial Statement that was presented to the Legislative Council for discussion was Sir Evelyn Baring's "epoch-making" Budget of 1882-83, which announced remission of taxation to the extent of three crores of rupees. Since then no less than five budgets have appeared; but none of these was submitted to the Legislative Council. Indeed, during the last fifteen years only three budgets were laid before the Council, the rest were published either in the shape of a Minute by the Finance Minister, or in that of a Resolution of the Government of India. We admit that this procedure has been technically legal. The Indian Councils Act of 1861 provides that the Financial Statement needs not be laid before the Legislative Council unless legislation is required in connection with it. But the Government of India has sometimes adopted a very clever device in order to avoid the necessity of submitting the Budget to the Legislative Council. In 1878 and again in 1886 fresh taxation was introduced, which could not be done without new legislation. In the former year Sir John Strachey's scheme for creating a Famine Insurance Fund was carried out, and last year the "odious" Income tax was re-imposed. On both these occasions fresh legislation was necessary in connection with the financial arrangements of the year. But how did the Government of India act? In 1878 Sir John Strachey laid the original idea of his Famine Taxation Bill before the Legislative Council a few weeks before the publication of the Financial Statement for 1878-79. And last year his ardent admirer and disciple Sir Auckland Colvin followed the same course. If the Government of India had acted according to the spirit of the Indian Councils Act, the Famine Taxation Bill and the Income Tax Bill should have been laid before the Legislative Council along with the annual budget. But by taking advantage of the letter of the law, the Supreme Government managed to avoid a discussion upon its final policy in the Legislative Council. There can be no doubt that the debates on the Famine Taxation Bill of 1878 and Income Tax Bill of last year were, in the absence of the Financial Statement of the year, carried on under great disadvantages. The course followed on those occasions was certainly not contemplated by the authors of the Indian Councils Act of 1861. But whether they intended it or not, the wording of the law framed by them enabled the Government of India to impose additional burdens upon the people without allowing the Legislative Council an opportunity to discuss the financial position of the empire.

That this state of things ought not to be allowed to continue will be admitted by all right-minded persons. We are glad to find that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has addressed the Government of India on the subject, and suggested an amendment in the Indian Councils Act, so as to make it obligatory on the Government of India to lay the annual Financial Statement before Viceroy's Legislative Council under all circumstances. The Chamber rightly points out that the importance of a thorough discussion of the Budget has always been acknowledged by the highest authorities. The late Mr. James Wilson, the first Finance Minister and author of the budget system, said in 1860, in his place in the Legislative Council :—"If we call upon the public to bear new burdens and to make new sacrifices, however slight, we consider that we are at least bound to explain fully their necessity, and we are confident that, if we can enlist public opinion in our favour at all, it is by pursuing such a course. Sir, it is true we have no representative assembly to satisfy, and it would be only idle to speculate upon the time when India might have such institutions; but, Sir, we have a public opinion—an enlightened public opinion—both Native and European, and above all we have a free press and free discussion, and we are of opinion that nothing but good can be derived from these useful, I may say necessary, elements of a prosperous social structure, by frankness on our part. It is by this course that we believe we can best perform our duty to this Council, and by which we can best enlist the sympathies and aid of the public in the heavy task which for the public benefit of India we are prepared to undertake, and in the success of which we have the utmost confidence if we have only that fair share of support which we trust our proposals will command." Again, Lord Mayo, speaking in the Legislative Council in March, 1871, on the occasion of the debate upon Sir Richard Temple's famous Income-Tax Bill which enhanced the incidence of the tax to six pies in the rupee or $3\frac{1}{8}$ per cent, remarked :—"The Government of this country is, in one respect, in an unfortunate position, for there is no assembly or any means of discussion similar to that which exists in other countries, *whereby members of the Government can give immediate replies to statements made, and administer on the spot the negative to extravagant and inaccurate assertions.* We are often obliged to wait for weeks and months before an answer can be given to even the most absurd accusations." The italics in the passage just quoted are ours.

We must confess that the reform advocated by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, although a move in the right direction, does not go far enough. Even if the annual budget be regularly laid before the Legislative Council as suggested by the Chamber, the introduction of the change would not do much practical good. Our Legislative Councils, as they are now constituted are shams rather than realities. They exist merely for the purpose of registering the edicts of the executive Government. Sir George Campbell spoke nothing but the simple truth when he characterised the Viceroy's Legislative Council as an "Executive Legislature." It is notorious that the system established by the Indian Councils Act which has now been in operation for a quarter of a century has not been attended with the desired success. In the Legislative Councils, as at present constituted, the non-official members are in a standing minority, being generally three or four or at most half-a-dozen out of fifteen or sixteen. Then the non-official members are not, speaking generally, chosen with a single eye to discharge the onerous and responsible duties which devolve upon them. It may be well imagined that in a legislative body thus constituted there is no proper expression of independent public opinion, and even when expressed it has little practical effect. The non-official members are always outvoted by the official majority. Supposing the annual budget was regularly presented to the Legislative Council of India under its present constitution, what good would the public derive from the change? The members of the Government of India, who sit in the Council, will, as a matter of course, support their own measures; and it has been ruled by the Secretary of State that in all important matters the Official Additional Members are bound to vote with the Government. This being the case, the presentation of the Financial Statement to the Legislative Council, as it is now constituted, will be nothing better than a mere formality. The measures which have been previously decided upon by the Executive Government will invariably be carried through the Legislative Council by the official phalanx. The growing public wants of the country and the legitimate political aspirations of the people imperatively demand that the Council should be thoroughly reorganised. The time has come when some means should be devised whereby a representation of the people, though partial and incomplete as an experimental measure, may be secured in the Legislative Councils. This important object may, to a certain extent, be attained by doing away with the present disproportion of number between official and non-official members, by extending the scope of the deliberations of the Council so as to include all financial matters, in regard to which the Indian taxpayer has at present no voice whatever, and by giving the members the right of interpellation. The introduction of these changes would assimilate the constitution of the Indian Legislative Councils; and there is no reason whatever why the concessions which have been made to the Sinhalese should be withheld from the people of India.

SIR CHARLES DILKE ON THE BRITISH ARMY.

THE *Fortnightly Review* for November contains the first of the promised series of articles on the British Army by Sir Charles Dilke. The article is a remarkable one, and deserves to be

read with great attention. It is extremely nteresting in both a political and a military sense. In the former Sir Charles Dilke excels most public men in weight and experience, as has been proved abundantly by his articles on the position of European politics contributed to the *Fortnightly Review*. In the military sense it is true that he is not a soldier; but then we cannot forget the fact that had the Gladstone Ministry not been defeated in the House of Commons in the summer of 1885, Sir Charles would, in all likelihood, have been placed at the head of the War Office. He has for years most carefully studied the important questions connected with the organization of the British Army and has thereby acquired a special knowledge of the subject. In discussing the present state of he armed forces of the United Kingdom, Sir Charles is naturally called upon to consider the prospect of war. He thinks that England has two probable enemies in the future—France and Russia; and that she may go to war with France and probably shall with Russia. What, in his opinion, is most likely to happen is a single-handed war with Great Britain and Russia with a neutrality unfriendly to the English on the part of France. We are, however, glad to be told by such a high authority and thorough master of Eurepean politics as Sir Charles Dilke that even with Russia the chance of a collisiou is not immediate. He is convinced that the conditions of the Central Asiatic Railways make it impossible for Russia as yet to undertake an invasion of India; that she will wait until circumstances are more favourable to her plans; and that the period of a Russian attack upon India is, to be measured by the progress of her Trans-Caspian railway works. This delay Sir Charles Dilke considers highly advantageous to England in as much as it would enable her to be ready to meet her great enemy. It will be remembered that in commenting upon Sir Salar Jung's article on the Eastern question in a recent issue, we pointed out that the present state of public opinion in Great Britain would not support a war for the defence of Turkey. We are exceedingly glad to find our views confirmed by such a high authority as Sir Charles Dilke.

In the article under notice Sir Charles proves to demonstration England's unpreparedness for action in every quarter of the globe. The question which he proposes to solve is—How is Great Britain best to maintain an army so as to provide for the minimum policy for which she must be prepared. "This minimum," Sir Charles Dilke says, "has to some extent been already settled for us. Parliament has for some time past allowed successive War Ministers to assume that we ought to defend the coaling stations, to be in a position to defend ourselves in India at home, and to send, if need were, an army corps abroad as an expeditionary force." Sir Charles has no hesitation whatever in holding that England is not prepared, in the present state of her army, to provide for the minimum policy above described. He writes:—"When we come to consider, next month, the dangers of our present situation and the wastefulness of our existing system, we shall, I fear, find that we are not prepared in time of peace; that the result our want of preparation would be that we shonld have to incur frightful and wasteful expevditure in time of war; that our fleet is too weak for its duties, and is at the mercy of the inventors, who are busily at work upon methods of dealing with high explosives which may prove to be its destruction. * * * * We are, I fear, open to invasion, open to bombardment of our commercial ports, open to bombardment of our arsenals, exposed to the loss of some of our coaling stations and the consequent destruction of our trade. We are trusting to the navy to do the work both of fortifications and of field armies. We possess no organisation for home defence, our reserves of men are not real reserves, we have altogether insufficient field artillery, we possess as yet no reserve of horses; we could not even mobilise our new expeditionary corps for want of a reserve of horses, and should be unable, therefore, to deliver a counter-attack. I may have to show that the Jubilee Review so far from indicating our possessing of two real army corps, proved that we have not one, and that our military position in Europe is growing year by year less strong relatively to that of France and the other Powers. * * * * If we look to the Colonies, we shall discover that they can obtain heavy ordnance and ammunition only from England, and that their needs will add to the sudden pressure under which our centralised administration is likely to break down in the event of war. Turning to India, we shall find that the British troops are needed for the garrisons, while the native army is unfitted to face Russians in the field, that the recommendations of the Indian Commission having been vetoed by Lord Hartington and Lord Kimberley, there is a terrible division of responsibility; and that, while we have deluded ourselves with the belief that we have come, in Afghanistan, to a settlement with Russia which is in fact no settlement at all, we are losing ground year by year relatively to Russia who is steadily increasing her power of attack." As regards finance we shall find that just as English defence has been sacrificed to India, India leaving us mere *depots* for home service, *so India is being ruined by the monetary calls made upon her by a system which is unsuited to her requirements.* India needing long service, and England, in Europe, needing short service, and large reserves, a compromise has been arrived at which suits neither." The italics in the passage just quoted are ours. The three last sentences in this passage deal with a question in which the Indian taxpayer is vitally interested. When the Army Commission was constituted in 1879 under the presidency of Sir Ashley Eden, the Government of Lord Lytton encouraged us with a hope that its labours would result in considerable reductions in our military expenditure. The Commission recommended changes which, if they had been carried out, would have effected savings to the extent of a crore and-a-quarter per annum, and would at the same time have rendered our army more efficient. But the India Office, or, more properly speaking, the English War Office, did not give effect to these recommendations, as their adoption would have involved the abolition of many fat posts to which the Army looks up as prizes. While the economies proposed by the Army Commission were not carried out, our military expenditure has recently been increased by about a couple of crores. We earnestly entreat the Government of India and the India Office to take into careful and attentive consideration Sir Charles Dilke's remarks on the burden which has been imposed on this country by the introduction of the short-service system which is quite unsuited to its requirements. With regard to the army, a partnership has been established between England and India, which is ruinous to the latter. Under this partnership which was forced upon India she is obliged to contribute her share towards many costly arrangements, as to the adoption of which she is not even consulted. Whatever may be urged in favour of the system of short service, it is obvious that it has imposed a heavy burden upon the unrepresented and voiceless Indian taxpayer. It has been repeatedly proved before Parliamentary and departmental Committees that India has at the present time to pay at least twice as much for her recruits as she would have to pay if she were allowed to obtain them for herself. Then under the short service system the cost of transporting troops from England to India has greatly increased. Again, every possible opportunity is taken advantage of to throw upon the dumb and helpless charges which India would not have to bear if she were allowed to obtain recruits on her own terms, and make her own arrangements with the officers she employed. We hope Sir Charles Dilke's remarks will direct the attention of the British public to the consequences to India which have been produced by the introduction of the system of short service.

PREPARATION OF ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION AND DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS.

Sir Charles Aitchison, while Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, raised the question of the preparation and treatment of Annual Reports. It is notorious that the present system of drawing up and reviewing these reports throws a great burden upon District Officers, Heads of Departments and Secretariat Establishments, and causes a good deal of expenditure. All officers who have to submit annual reports consider that their merits will be judged not so much by real honest work done, but by the character of their reports. They, therefore, take much pains to exhibit the results of their work in as favorable a light as possible. The picture is necessarily drawn up in roseate hues, and it misleads those who are not acquainted with the real facts of the case. Nor is this all. The cost of printing these rose-coloured reports is a very heavy item of expenditure, and it has for some time past been steadily increasing.

With a view to reduce this waste of public money and to remove the burden thrown upon District Officers, Heads of Departments and Secretariat Establishments, Sir Charles Aitchison proposed that administration and departmental reports should be submitted triennially, instead of annually, as at present. The Government of India referred the proposal to the Local Governments and Administrations for an expression of their opinions upon it. The Governments of Bengal, Madras and Bombay have, to a certain extent, accepted the proposal in question. But the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh opposed it most strongly. Sir Alfred Lyall was of opinion that the presentation of evidence of departmental efficiancy and the

collection, in a convenient form, of information useful for administrative and other purposes could not be secured under a system of triennial reporting, with intermediate statistical tables and brief explanatory notes. He rightly pointed out that the brief notes would probably be of little practical value, while the triennial report would necessarily be prolix and involve much labour in its preparation. There was also much force in Sir Alfred Lyall's contention that the triennial report would be four years old before the orders of Government could be passed or any subsequent action taken upon it. He pertinently observed that the labour of scrutinising statistics was little augmented by that of writing a report on them, and that a careful scrutiny and comparison of past and present returns was a necessary part of the duty of the Heads of Departments in administration work. The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and of Assam and the Resident at Hyderabad also adversely criticised the proposals made by the Punjab Government. Mr. Crosthwaite, now Chief Commissioner of Burma, was at the head of the Central Provinces when this question was referred to the Local Governments. He thought that if for annual reports triennial reports were substituted, there was likely to be the disadvantage that the officer who had done the work would not ordinarily write the report, or, if he did, that his recollection of the facts regarding which he was writing would have grown dim with time. Mr. Crosthwaite further urged that under a system of triennial reporting errors of administration could not be corrected at once. The Chief Commissioner was of opinion that the value of reports to departmental officers would be lost by triennial reports, while the labour of compiling the latter would be very great, particularly to officers who had held their charges only for a small portion of the three years. The President at Hyderabad remarked with perfect justice that the review of the year's transactions by the Head of the Government, afforded an incentive to work and that praise or blame lost its effect, if it related to a time long passed away.

We must admit that the arguments advanced against Sir Charles Aitchison's proposal to substitute triennial for annual reports by Sir A. Lyall and Mr. Crosthwaite are convincing. But at the same time it cannot be denied that under the present system reports and reviews are often unnecessarily prolix. The writer of the report makes it as long as he possibly can, and the style of review adopted in the Secretariat is merely to repeat, in other and perhaps fewer words, what is stated in the report. The usefulness of annual reports as a means of testing departmental efficiency and the judgment and energy of officers, and also of checking and correcting administrative mistakes, is beyond dispute. The Government of India has rightly come to the conclusion that the system of annual reports must be maintained in cases where the reports deal with the application of administrative principles still open to modification, or the concrete working of which has to be watched and where the reports contain statistics which, for administrative purposes, must be compiled and examined annually. But the reports submitted annually and reviews of them should be as brief as possible. The Government of India Resolution says:—"The Governor-General in Council would desire to express his earnest hope that Local Governments and Administrations will insist on curtailment of reports to the utmost extent which is consistent with a proper examination of the facts and figures presented in them. A reduction in the size of the reports on Jails, Police, Education and Sanitation is especially necessary. In most provinces these reports have become far too discursive. Compression of reviews is not less called for than curtailment of reports; a review should contain only what is necessary to communicate in the judgment of the reviewing authority regarding the salient features of the report. The Governor-General in Council attaches no value to reviews which merely repeat in abridged form what is set forth in the report reviewed." We hope these instructions will be fully carried out in the preparation and treatment of administration and departmental reports. Effect is already being given to them, we are glad to observe in Bengal.

THE SHAHABAD IRRIGATION COMMISSION.

THE appointment of the Shahabad Irrigation Commission has been a *fait accompli* for some time past, and it is somewhat late in the day for a Government resolution to appear in the local Gazette to notify the fact officially. Mr. Cotton has proceeded to Arrah and has been joined by Mr. Oldling and Rai Joiprakash Lal, the other members of the Commission. The appointments of the first and the last named gentlemen are unexceptionable, but although Mr. Oldling's professional knowledge will be of great use to the Commission, his appointment does not steer clear of the "departmental agency" which His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor was laudably anxious for in deciding on the appointment of the Commission. For after all Mr. Oldling is but the Superintending Engineer of the same circle, and is, according to the Resolution so even while he is on the Commission. The Resolution, however, is doubly welcome as manifesting the deep anxiety of Sir Steuart Bayley for removing popular grievances whenever possible. While on tour in the Behar Division, the Lieutenant-Governor received a memorial, numerously signed by leading residents of the Shahabad district, complaining of the system under which the Sone Canals are worked in that district. This was followed up by separate letters of complaint from influential landholders of the district. The complaints were general, and not only dealt with rates, but pointed out numerous difficulties and imperfections in the system of assessment, as well as in that of collection, and included allegations of insufficient water-supply and of injury to the general health of the district. On enquiry the Lieutenant-Governor found that the allegations were such as could not be satisfactorily dealt with by departmental agency. The civil and departmental officers admitted that in many respects the system worked imperfectly, and added complaints from their own point of view of difficulties in securing the attendance of parties for assessment, in ascertaining the correct names of owners, properly controlling distribution, and in promptly realising arrears. The Lieutenant-Governor has come to the conclusion that it is necessary to examine into the working of the entire system, with a view to provide remedies where possible for admitted defects, and to improve the rules, and, if necessary, the law, under which the system is administered. The enquiry will extend to the working of the system in the Patna and Gya districts as well as in Shahabad, and should, it is considered, be completed at the outside in three months. The enquiry is, however, expected to be completed in a shorter period. Whatever may be said of similar other undertakings in the fruitful age of Commissions, there cannot be the slightest doubt that the Irrigation Commission has not been appointed with the covert object of shelving an obnoxious question. A sincere and praiseworthy desire to remove a crying public grievance actuates the appointment, and all honor to Sir Steuart Bayley for determining to get the better of "departmental agency."

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

HIS Excellency the Viceroy will hold a levee at the Government House on Tuesday the 20th instant at 9-30 P. M. The drawing room will be held on the 23rd instant.

THE *Rangoon Gazette* states that a member is to be added to the Viceroy's Legislative Council to represent Burmah, and that Oo Ohn, C, I, E., formerly Second Judge of the Rangoon Court of Small Causes, has been selected as the first member, and is to be allowed Rs. 10,000 for his expenses for six months. The paper does not approve of the appointment.

SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN will hold a Durbar at Allahabad about the 20th instant.

AYUB KHAN has arrived at Teheran. It is said, his ultimate destination has not yet been settled, but it will probably be some station in India.

BABU SREENATH ROY, fourth judge of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes, goes on leave shortly. His successor on the bench has not yet been named. It is, however, said that a member of the Subordinate Judicial service from the Mufassil; will be selected. That is right, for it is one of the few prize posts available to the service.

BABU TRYLAKYA NATH MUKERJEE, who has lately been in England, is much impressed with the distress of the poor people there in winter, where hundreds die of hunger and cold. He appeals to his countrymen for subscriptions, his idea is to open "Guest Houses" in London where a cheap sort of *Kichri* may be distributed to the poor. Subscriptions in rice, *dal* and money will be received by him, and transmitted to the "Society of Sisters."

MR. Durand, the Foreign Secretary, has gone on leave for two months. Mr. Cunningham the Under-Secretary officiates for him.

WE regret to hear Mr. Furguson, the official Assignee of Bengal, is ill again. He has gone on furlough consequently.

THE French Military Decorations Scandals have culminated in Mr. Grevy's resignation of the Presidentship of the Republic. The choice of President to succeed M. Grevy lies between M. Floquet, M. Freycinet and M. Jules Ferry. All political parties are, without exception, averse to supporting a military candidate.

THE Allahabad paper understands that the principal points now under the consideration of the Public Service Commission are the question of Imperial and Local Service, the proportionate number of posts for each, the liability of Civilians to transfer from province to province, and raising the age of the Civil Service competition. The Commission is supposed to be working with closed doors. But though Mr. Sinnet has long ceased to belong to the staff occult influences have always been availed of by the *Pi*.

BABU RAM GOPAL SANYAL, the biographer of the Hon'ble Kristo Dass Pal and Babu Harish Chunder Mukerji, intends writing the biography of the late Babu Ram Gopal Ghose.

THE Administrator General of Bengal under the present law, takes charge of no estate of the value of less than a thousand rupees. If no body else will take out administration, a creditor will; but the small value of the estate often makes it impossible for the administrator to get in all the assets which causes loss to the criditors. To amend this state of affairs the Calcutta Trades Association has asked the Bengal Government to make the Administrator General take up all estates whether of large or small value, and to revise the arrangements about his remuneration. The prayer is reasonable, and deserves consideration by the Government.

THE *Amrita Bazar Patrika* is determined not to let Bhopal matters alone. It is Colonel Ward that is once more receiving our contemporary's delicate attentions. One Dr. Currie writes to the *Patrika* from Bhopal, and describes how he was unwarrantably arrested and deported out of the State at the Colonel's orders. The matter requires enquiry and explanation, which we hope will be vouchsafed to the public.

MR. REILY, the able and popular Chief Magistrate of Calcutta, has returned to his duties. Mr. Leith goes back to the bar, and his duties in connection with the Bengal Council.

IT IS said that the National Congress will be held next year at Allahabad.

A CIVIL Service Dinner will take place in the Town Hall, Calcutta, on the 29th instant, and Messrs. M. Finucane and H. H. Risley have been appointed Secretaries to the Committee of Management. Sir Steuart Bayley, it is understood, has agreed to preside at the dinner.

THE present system of University education and examination has always proved an admirable machinery for undermining the health of our young men. Not long ago two discomfited candidates at Bombay put an end to their life as if unable any longer to bear its burden. Another case is now reported from Lahore. It is said that on the 24th November, a young man named Ganesh Bakur Shan Patuck, who had on the last three occasions appeared for the B. A. Examination at Bombay and been plucked at each, threw himself into the River Ravee at Lahore, and was drowned. Will not a patriotic gentleman take upon himself to convince our young men with so little a stock of common sense about them that life has better objects far than obtaining a worthnothing B.A., and M.A. These cases are sad in the extreme, and our Fellows know how to aggravate the mischief, and they did it with a vengeance on Saturday last.

SOME excitement, says the *Englishman*, has been caused in Calcutta by the discovery of a large number of forged five-rupee Notes. They are said to be excellent forgeries, and some of them have been in circulation for a long time. Some Police cases have arisen in Calcutta and Howrah out of these forgeries, and some of the offenders have been brought to justice.

THE rates of third class monthly tickets on the East Indian Railway are to be reduced considerably by the beginning of the next year, we are glad to hear. The boon will be very acceptable, we are sure, to those that have to use them, and may add considerably to the receipts. In the meantime can nothing be done to better the third and intermediate class accomodation on our railways, for it is they that support them principally? We have cried ourselves hoarse on the subject but without any perceptible result.

THE representation of the National Chamber of Commerce has, we are glad to see, partially borne fruit. Henceforth the posting hour at the Alipore, Bagbazar, Ballygunj, Beadon Square, Belliaghatta, Bhowanipore. Hatkhola, Kidderpore, Napitbazar, Sealdah, Simla and Watgunj post offices has been extended to 6 P. M. The hour, however, is 6-30 at the Amherst Street, Barabazar, Bowbazar, Chowringhi, Dhurmtolla, Fort William Hastings, Park Street and Wellesley Street post offices. This applies to letters and post cards only. The General Post Office hour will be 7 P. M. as usual, and a late fee of half anna will be charged on inland letters at 7-30 P. M., and at 9 P. M. a late fee of four annas will be charged. Public requirements and requirements of trade, however, neccessitate that the concession should apply to small book-post parcels also, and there is no reason why it should be withheld.

So weak do the Unionists feel their position against the Home Rule scheme that they perceive the necessity of strengthening it by counter demonstrations in the enemy's camp itself. We read that a great assemblage of the Unionist party was held in Dublin on the 29th ultimo. The meeting comprised men of position and leading as representatives from the commercial, industrial, and professional worlds. Lord Hartington and Mr. Goschen were also present, and addressed the assembly, urging that the meeting proved the existence of a powerful minority on which the future greatness and prosperity of Ireland depended. Both speakers also strongly deprecated the granting of Home Rule to Ireland. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed throughout the entire proceedings. The meeting could have been possible only under the aegis of the Dublin castle alone. A "powerful minority" of renegades it is never difficult to get together when a Government countenances them. The conventional phrases of the "greatest enthusiam" and "great assemblage" about which our Anglo-Indian friends are apt to chaff us often in regard to all our public movements, are, we take it, not worth much. The policy of firmness was in the meantime being pursued with great vigour. Mr. David Sheehy, member for South Galway, has been arrested for delivering seditious speeches and Messrs. Graham and Brous have been committed for trial.

THE *Cologne Gazette* and the Paris *Journal des Debats* both report that negotiations with England by Germany, Austria, and Italy, the members of the lately concluded Triple Alliance, are almost complete, these negotiations having for their object the securing of the eventual co-operation of the British Navy to defend the balance of power in the Mediterranean, especially in case the integrity of Turkey should be menaced. The news must be welcome to all lovers of peace. We are further told that M. de Giers, the Minister for Russian Foreign Affairs, will retire next year, and will be succeeded by Count Schouvaloff, the present Ambassador at the German Court. This news is not equally good, for to M. de Giers the peace party of Russia look up with great hopes.

THE Viceroy reached Rawalpindi on the 30th ultimo. Besides the annual presentations and the Municipal address there was a sham fight in His Excellency's honor. In reply to the address of the Municipality, Rawalpindi was congratulated as the peace-maker of the Empire in-as-much-as it had at Lord Ripon's instance the honor of entertaining the Amir of Kabul.

THE Hon. Mr. J. Westland is now at Allahabad, and conferring with Sir Auckland Colvin regarding the forthcoming budget. He returns to Calcutta this week. The tocsin of alarm is already being sounded, and it is more than suspected that our finances are anything but in a "state of equilibrium." It is apprehended that the boasted equilibrium' of the *Pioneer* will be nowhere unless fresh taxation is resorted to. Doubling of the income-tax is talked of and an impost on kerosine oil. The *Pioneer* is on the right scent probably and does not therefore see his way of supporting the reasonable prayer of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce that annual budgets should be openly discussed in the Viceroy's Council. We are no advocates of the "Perish Burma" policy but cannot help thinking that our difficulties are due to the complications in that quarter and fanciful frontier defences. We are quite prepared now to hear the Viceroy say in the course of some address as His Excellency progresses in his tour that it will be necessary for us to pay a still more "increased premium" for our safety and security And still we are lightly taxed!

THE number of publications registered in Bengal last year was 2,571, or 160 less than in the year preceding. The falling off is attributed to the non-prosperous condition of periodical literature in Bengal. The number of periodicals last year fell from 422 to 280. This is regarded as a healthy sign of the times. Certainly it is so, and the millennium will arrise when the falling off reaches the point when there will be no more publication to register.

A QUESTION was raised some time ago as to providing funds in the annual budget to procure the portraits of the former Governors-General. The Supreme Government, a contemporary learns, has decided that in such cases the Secretary of State may be asked to have the portraits painted or purchased in England, and the expenses defrayed from the Home Treasury.

Now that Sir W. W. Hunter has re-igned the Bengal Civil Service, who is to hold the august post of Director-General of Statistics to the Government of India and to have charge of the compilation of the Imperial *Gazetteer*? Sir Alfred Croft is pointed to as the likely lucky man. Well qualified though in other respects he may be, he does not belong to the heaven-born service, and the question is whether Civilians will quietly stand by and see so excellent a sinecure pass out of their hands when it was expressly manufactured for one of their number. The Government scarcely knew what to do with the "white elephant" of the service, and forced the situation outright. Its *raison d' tre* having ceased it is questionable whether the post will be retained after all.

WILL the loyalty of our reformers be shaken in any degree when they know that Her Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress of India is no supporter of their ideas? Her Majesty approves of early marriage, and thinks it quite time that Prince Albert Victor, our future Prince of Wales, was settled in life, she having arranged hitherto for her sons and daughters to enter on the great responsibilities of married existence at a youthful time of life.

A CONTEMPORARY understands that the question of supply of newspapers to Government officers at State cost is now under the consideration of the Government of India, and that Local Governments have been invited for an expression of opinion on the suggestion that newspapers supplied to all public officers under each Local Government, should be subscribed and paid for, through a single officer—probably the Superintendent of Stationery. This plan, it is said, will secure the advantages due to a large customer. Whatever may be done departmentally it is to be hoped that Newspaper owners, who are a proverbially poor lot in this country, will be put to no loss.

ONE of the unique and significant features of the forthcoming Congress is that Native Princes are showing sympathy with it. The Maharaja of Mysore and another native prince liberally subscribed towards its aid, and we are now glad to learn that some of the representatives of the Mysore Representative Assembly are contemplating to send delegates to the National Congress, if the Congress has no objection to receive them. There can never be reason enough for not grasping cordially the hand extended in fellowship and brotherhood, and we don't think the Madras Congressionists will do anything of the kind. The Congress, however, must not be made the medium of ventilating anything that concerns the Foreign

Office, or the relation of the different States with the Government of India. It is satisfactory to learn in this connection that Bombay Mahamedans do not keep back from the Congress, and that Bombay and Nagpore will send Mahammedan delegates.

A MARBLE tablet has been fixed on the southern wall of the Hughly Bridge Ghat by a few "English-women" in memory of the loss of the *Sir John Lawrence* with seven hundred Native pilgrims on board. The tablet is in English and Bengali, and runs thus:—"This stone is dedicated, by a few English-women, to the memory of those pilgrims, mostly women, who perished with the *Sir John Lawrence* in the cyclone of 25th May 1887." All honor to the noble-hearted ladies for this excellent idea and its prompt execution. While their countrymen are about to forget the unfortunate pilgrims, it remained for a few English ladies to remember them in a sorrowing spirit. The loss in most cases has been irreparable, and will never be forgotten in the life time of the present generation. Numerous are the households that have been rendered desolate by the catastrophe, and what to them is the significance of monuments in stone or brass? They are deeply thankful, however, to these ladies who paid this delicate attention to their sufferings.

THE examination for admission to the mechanical apprentice department of the Civil Engineering College, Seebpore, will be held at the college on the 16th and 17th January. There will be one vacancy on the free list for Christian students in February next, and eleven vacancies on the reduced fee list of Rs. 5 per mensem. For natives there will be seven vacancies on the reduced fee list of Rs. 2 per mensem. Full particulars can be obtained from the Principal of the Civil Engineering College.

THE new mail contract with the P. and O. Company will come into effect from Monday, the 20th of February. The fastest speed attained by steamers in the Eastern waters will be attained by their steamers, it is expected. The white Star Line of Steamers in the meanwhile threaten to be formidable rivals of the companies already plying. An agent of the Company has arrived in India to arrange a service between Bombay and Liverpool or London, and Atlantic speed is to be attained on the Eastern waters. The reason for the present comparatively slow rate of speed is said to be due to the difference in temperature between the two seas; and the impossibility to condense steam so rapidly in the East as in the West. The White Star Line Company, however, is determind to give the lie to this explanation. A contemporary explains that the real fact no doubt is, and has been, that the speed attained on the Atlantic has been done at the cost of an expenditure of coal which the shipowners on this side have not been willing to incur, the coal for the Indian run being, of course, more costly than on the route beeween England and America. An ordinary steamer on the Indian line may do 12 knots an hour with a moderate consumption of coal; but to work up an extra 2 knots might require twice the expenditure of coal, and so in proportion to the extra speed obtained. The change, if effected, is likely to revolutionise Indian trade and passenger traffic. And yet the freight market is as low as ever.

AT the first meeting of the Bengal Council held on Saturday last, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor informed the Council that there were only two measures which would engage the members during this session. The first was the Calcutta Municipal Bill, in regard to which His Honor observed that several reports had been received but that several important bodies, such as the British Indian Association, the Chamber of Commerce, the Calcutta Municipal Board and the Health Society, had not yet sent in their observations. The only other measure which would be brought before the Council was a short Bill for the amendment of the Bengal Municipal Act, the object of which was to provide for any alteration in Municipal limits being made by any authority save the Commissioners themselves. Mr. Harrison then moved that the Municipal Bill be referred back to the select Committe.

ST. ANDREW'S Dinner, which has become one of the established institutions of the city, came off in brilliant style on Wednesday last. A large gathering met at the Town Hall in honor of the festival, and included His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the Chief Justice, and the Lord Bishop. The pipers of the Seaforth Highlanders entertained the assembly with their national music. The rancour and ill-feeling towards the children of the soil which disgraced such occasions in some past years were remarkable for their absence. Sir Alexander Wilson, as Chairman, had as usual charge of the principal toasts and did his work well. In proposing "the Viceroy and the land we live in" he attempted a vindication of Lord Dufferin's administration, the success of which has been called in question in some quarters, gave a brief and concise survey of the position of the Government, and the commercial development of the country, strongly deprecated all direct taxation, and applauded the loyalty of the people in general to the British throne. In replying to his toast His Honor the Lieutenant Governor went out of his way to observe, in reference to his predecessor, that a "straighter, more manly or more unselfish gentleman never came to these shores;" and His Honor was glad that the company "did not easily let his memory die." No, His Honor's predecessor's memory will not be allowed to "die easily" in this country, but on quite different grounds from those on which his Honor's own memory will not be allowed to die. The less said of this predecessor the better for all concerned. We decidedly think that this postprandial side defence had better been let alone. On the whole, however excellent the "brew" and the fare, the speechifying was considerably below par, and even the toast of "the Lasses" failed to bring forth anything brilliant. The best speech of the evening was that of Sir Henry Harrison, but it did not prove congenial, and elicited some recrimination which the reporters did well not to reproduce.

SIR ALFRED CROFT, though a legislator in the land, created an ugly row on Saturday last, for his disposition to qualify legality, like a former Magistrate of Serampur, with a big D——. According to the published programme the last meeting of the University Senate was "*to receive the Report of the Entrance Examination Committee,*" and such a programme in the House of Commons, the Legislative Council of the Governor General, and the Bengal Council would preclude farther action on the occasion. Sir Alfred Croft was, however, not to be governed by such precedents. He took the opportunity to move a substantive resolution, and this was strongly objected to. On the conclusion of the debate on the question, he announced that he as Chairman would not vote, and the votes being against his motion, he announced that the amendment was carried. Soon after, discovering that the majority against him was slight, he re-opened the question and voted himself, so as to produce a tie, and then gave his casting vote in his own favour. This led to a storm of angry protests and the attempt to override the law was vehemently denounced. But Sir Alfred did not feel himself amenable to any law, particularly when he had to carry out his doctrine of "compulsion." The main objection to his proposition was that it would lead to the destruction of a large number of weak schools, and his reply was that he did not care if the weak ones went to the wall. This doctrine was backed by Mr. A. M. Bose and Doctor Gurudas Bannerjee. There was certainly nothing in this, for it has always guided the action of Dives towards Lazarus; only it is notable the Director of Public Instruction in Bengal openly announced it as his principle of action. We believe Dives never openly said as much.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN GENERAL DEBILITY.—IN cases of DEBILITY and Defective Nutrition, the use of this celebrated Oil has been attended with remarkably beneficial results. Rowlands Dalton, Esq. District Medical Officer, Bury St. Edmunds, writes:—"In giving my opinion on Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I have no hesitation in saying that I have not the slightest confidence in any other kind. The effects of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken-down state of health and strength, which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit; and I never recommend any other sort. The Oil I have had from you was for my own use and it has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions; and even now, when I feel "out of condition,' I take it, and like it, unmixed with any thing, as being the most agreeable way. I could wish that Dr. de Jongh's Oil would come into general use, and entirely supercede the Pale and other worthless preparation." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consigness on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keeprs- Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette,—*30th November 1887.*

GENERAL.—In modification of the order, dated the 28th October 1887, Babu Rajani Nath Chatterji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to Nuddea, and is appointed to have charge of the Kushtea Sub-Division, of that District.

Moulvi Syed Mahomed Israil, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Kushtea, Nuddea, is transferred to Mymensingh, and is appointed to have charge of the Netrokona Sub-Division of that District.

In modification of the order, dated the 22nd instant, Mr. C Owen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to Purneah, and is appointed to have charge of the Arrareah Sub-Division of that District.

Mr. C C Mead, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Kurseong and Darjiling, is transfered to Furridpore, and is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Goaloundor Sub-Division of that District.

The undemencioned Reverend gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Chaplains of the Chittagong Volunteer Rifle Corps:—

The Revd. E F Newman and the Revd. D J Lanslots.

Mr. A W Mackie, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector is posted to the sudder station of the District of Dinagepore.

Munshi Dadar Bux, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector Khurda, Puri, is allowed leave for three months, under section 138-2 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st Janury 1888, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. C A Samuels, Magistrate and Collector, is appointed to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Mozufferpure.

Babu Ram sudan Bhuttacharji, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Manbhum, was in charge of the Gobindpore Sub-Division of that district from the afternoon of the 14th October 1887 to the afternoon of the 6th instant.

Mr. J H E Garrat, who has recently been appointed to be a member of the Covenanted Civil Service, is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Patna Division, and is posted to the sudder station of the District of Shahabad,

Mr L Hare, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Dacca, is allowed leave for ten days, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st proximo, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr H P Peterson, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of that District, during the absence, on leave, of Mr L Hare, or until further orders.

Mr E G Glazier, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Pubna, is allowed leave for one day, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 31st October 1887.

Mr C P Caspersz is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and is posted to the sudder station of the District of Bhaugulpore on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Pubna,

Babu Mohendro Nath Gupta, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner, Chittagong Division, is allowed leave for fifteen days, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 18th proximo, or such subsequent dated as he may avail himself of it,

Babu Saroda Prosad Sircar, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Furridpore, is allowed leave for one month, under section 138-2 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 20th proximo or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr J Windsor, who was in 1885 appointed to be a member of the Covenanted Civil Service, is appointed to be an assistant Magistrate and Collector, in the Chittagong Division and is posted to the sudder station of the District of Chittagong.

Mr T Inglis is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and

is posted to the sudder station of the District of Sonthal Pergunnahs with effect from the 19th instrant.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—The Reverend A. Campbell of Pokhuria, in Pergunnah Tundi in the Govindpore Sub-Division, in the District of Manbhum, is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate, of the third class.

The following gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates for the Bench at Purulia, in the District of Manbhum, and are vested with the powers of a Magistate of the third class :—

Dr H W Hill, Babu Bihkambar Singh, Babu Poresh Nath Ghose. Babu Prosonno Kumar Dey, Babu Jodunath Bhuttacharji, Babu Keshab Lall Missar, Rai Raj Chunder Dass Bahaour, Babu Kirti Chunder Chowdhry, and Babu Tin Cowrie De.

Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882 the Lieutenant-Governor empowers Babu Kherode Chunder Sen, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Collector, Tipperah, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

Babu Durga Kanta Roy Chowdhry is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate for the Sudder Bench in the District of Mymensingh, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Moulvi Karamat Hussain of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Behar Bench, in the District of Patna.

Moulvi Nasiruddid Ahmad is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate for the Behar Bench, in the District of Patna, and is vessed with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Babu Narendro Krishna Dutt, B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of Noakholly to be ordinarily stationed at Lakhipore, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Shudhangshu Bhusan Roy, or until further orders.

Babu Jaggadish Bhuttacharji is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Serajgunge Bench, in the District of Pubna, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Mr J H E Garrett, Assistant Magistrate and Collector Shahabad is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class,

Babu Upendro Nath Dutt, BL, is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of Furridpore, to be ordinarily stationed at Goalundo, but to be on deputation at the sudder station of Furridpore, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Bepin Chunder Roy, or until further orders.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

Unemployed ex-students of Seebpore College are requested to furnish the Principal with their addresses.

DR. K. H. BHATTACHARJYA.

(Specialist for diseases of eye and ear.

141, Manicktollah Street West Simla Bazar.

Fee Rs 4. 10

অর্দ্ধমূল্য ! অর্দ্ধমূল্য !!

নিম্নলিখিত সুপ্রসিদ্ধ পুস্তকগুলি সাধারণের সুবিধারথ নিমিত্ত চৈত্র সংক্রান্তি পর্য্যন্ত অর্দ্ধমূল্যে বিক্রীত হইবে; সকল পুস্তক সমান নাই, ত্বর আবেদন করিবেন।

	পূর্ণমূল্য	সুলভ
রুক্মিণী হরণ (নাটক)	॥০	।০
চক্ষুদান (প্রহসন)	।০	৵০
বুঝলে কিনা ? ঐ	॥০	।০
উভয় সঙ্কট। ঐ	।০	৵০
যেমন কর্ম্ম তেমনি ফল। ঐ	।৵০	৶০
লালকুঠি (উপন্যাস)	॥০	।০
লাড়্গোপাল ঐ	।০	৵০
বণিক দুহিতা (গীতিকাব্য)	।০	৵০

বিশেষ দ্রষ্টব্য—সমগ্র পুস্তক এক কালে গ্রহণ করিলে ডাক মাসুল লাগিবে না, নতুবা প্রতি পুস্তক আধ আনা হিসাবে ডাক মাসুল গ্রাহককে দিতে হইবে।

শ্রীরাধানাথ মিত্র।

১নং বেচারাম চট্টোপাধ্যায়ের লেন,

188 কলিকাতা।

A Special General Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta, will be held at the Town Hall, on Thursday, the 8th December 1887, *at* 3 P. M.

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD.

1. Maharaja Norendra Krishna to move "that the reply from Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, to the Municipal address, which has been laid before the Commissioners by the Chairman, be deposited in the Archives of the Municipality."

2. To confirm the Resolution passed by the Town Council recording their high appreciation of Mr. Cotton's services during the period he officiated as Chairman.

3. The Chairman to lay on the table Police Budget for the year 1888-89.

4. To confirm the recommendation of the Town Council for the appointment of Sir Henry Harrison in succession to Mr. Cotton as Commissioner of the Calcutta Port Trust under Section 10 Act III. of 1887.

5. To confirm the Resolution passed by the Town Council recommending as a special case, a retiring pension of Rs. 600 per month to Mr. Turnbull on medical certificate.

6. To confirm the Resolution passed by the Town Council requesting Mr. Turnbull to act as Vice-Chairman during the latter's absence on leave without any extra remuneration, and that Mr. O. C. Dutt be requested to carry on the duties of the Secretary during the same period without additional remuneration.

7. To consider the report of the Special Committee appointed to consider the amended Municipal Bill.

8. To confirm the proceedings of the Special Meeting of the Town Council held on the 15th November regarding the Town Improvements for 1887-88.

9. To confirm the proceedings of the Town Council at Meetings held on the 22nd October, 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th November.

10. To confirm the proceedings of the Water Supply Extension Committee at a Meeting held on the 8th November.

11. To confirm the proceedings of the Bustee and Sanitary Committee at a Meeting held on the 9th November.

12. The Chairman to lay on the table vital statistics for the months of September and October 1887.

ROBERT TURNBULL
Secretary to the Corporation.

29*th November* 1887. 193

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS, 1887.

THE Madras Committee beg to announce that the third Indian National Congress will be held at Madras in accordance with the resolution No. XIV adopted at the last Congress held at Calcutta in 1886. The days of meetings as already announced will be 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, December 1887. The several Standing Committees, public bodies and the Secretaries of the public meetings to be held for the appointment of delegates are requested to communicate to the undersigned, in a tabular form like the one below, the particulars regarding the delegates. As for any special arrangements which the delegates may require during their stay at Madras they may communicate to the undersigned.

Presidency.	Province, District or City.	Name in full.	By whom and when elected.	Occupation.	Remarks.

M. VIRARAGHAVA CHARIAR,
Secretary,
100, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its World-Wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Blood Disorders.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces.
From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard PHOSPHORIC remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is Immediate and Permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually Creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter, by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element—PHOSPHORUS, the very Core and centre of the Brain itself. Kindles Afresh the Fire of Life from the sole of the Foot to the very Crown of the Head, Restoring the fullest and most Vigorous conditions of Robust Health of Body and Mind, so that all the Duties of Life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure, and whilst pleasant to the taste never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly Invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its Energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort, to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes Brighter, the Skin clear and Healthy, and the Hair acquires Strength, showing the importance of its action on the organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Medicine of the kind or name awarded *Certificate* of Merit of the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4 where all countries were Exhibitors. And the only Trade Mark PHOSPHODYNE Registered under the Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Mark, London.

THOUSANDS of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that in the World of scientific research no other phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

The enormous Sale and very remarkable cures effected by Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE have induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout India.

Full Printed Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

Manufactured only at

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

LABORATORY.

HAMPSTEAD, LONDON N. W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of Dr LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitation, by India and the Colonies, made up from cheap useless Drugs in Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations. 118

All contain English, Bengalee, Fuslee, Mohammedan, Samvat, and Burmese Dates, and specially compiled Indian Information of value for Bankers, Merchants, Planters, and others. Greatly Improved and Enlarged.

TRAILL'S INDIAN DIARIES

All Traill's Diaries are Copyright. The prices, styles, and bindings are same as Letts's.

Also TRAILL'S POCKET DIARY.

D. M. TRAILL, Stationer, Calcutta.

TRAILL'S VERNACULAR DIARY,

IN ENGLISH, BENGALI URDU, AND HINDI CHARACTERS.

Showing synonymous dates in the various Calendars. Intended for those who do not read and write English.

Foolscap, Plain, 12 annas; Interleaved, Re. 1.

"YULE TIDE." 12 annas. Post free. Re. 1 prepaid.

NOVELTY IN ARTIFICIAL TEETH

AT

P. Haldar & Co's Dental Firm By Appointment to Major H. H. The Maharaja of Cooch Behar. We have recently introduced the exhaust Suction Valve. We are the first and the only natives to introduce the principle in this country. No clasp or spring is required to fasten the Teeth tight. Simply the Valve is put in the centre of the plate which is constructed in the form of a miniature pump controlled entirely by the action of the tongue. Hence easy and comfortable. Address:—Surgical and Mechanical Dentists No. 19, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. No. 101

Bank of Bengal.

HEAD OFFICE.—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Agra, Akyab, Allahabad, Benares, Cawnpore, Dacca, Delhi, Hyderabad, Lahore, Lucknow, Moulmein, Nagpore, Patna and Rangoon.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened.

Government and other Securities received for safe custody, purchases and sales effected, and interest and dividends collected and credited to account, or remitted according to instructions.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Securities, Municipal and Port Trust Debentures Shares in Guaranteed Railways, Goods and Bullion.

Discount Accounts opened, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK.
51 Secretary and Treasurer.

JEWELLERY & PODDARY SHOP OF S. K. DAS (L. E. JNANANKURA) RAMPUR BOALLIH RAJSAHYE

All kinds of gold and silver ornaments such as Diamond rings from Rs. 125—40, Pokhraj rings (almost resembling the lustre of Diamond) 20-16. Diamond cut double gold necklaces 200-35, Diamond cut gold Armlet 200-35, Earrings 80-45, Kan 300-150, Seal Rings 16-10, Silver Ganga Jamoona Anklet 60-30, &c., and silver plates and pearl necklaces, are always kept ready for sale.

2. The solder used in any ornament does, in no case, lower the value of the gold of the ornament, when melted, more than one rupee per tollah.

3. All ornaments purchased at the shop, are received back on deduction of one rupee per tollah for gold and one anna per tollah for silver ornaments; the price refunded being regulated by the market price of gold and silver at the time.

4. Necklaces and armlets with diamond cuts which are generally made with gold that lowers the value of the gold 4 to 5 Rs. per tollah, when melted, are, to special order, made without using any solder of lower value.

5. Mofusil orders with earnest money are instantly supplied per value payable post.

CERTIFICATES.

আমি শ্রীকৃষ্ণ বাবুর নিকট যে সমুদয় আভরণ লইয়াছি, তাহাতে কোন কৃত্রিমতা দেখিতে পাই নাই।

কাকিনীয়া রাজধানী। শ্রীগোবিন্দ মোহন রায়।

"আপনার দেকানে প্রস্তুত গহনা গুলি অতি সুন্দর গঠণ হইয়াছিল, এবং যতদূর জানিতে পারিয়াছি, তাহতে বুঝিয়াছি যে, তাহা অকৃত্রিম এবং সুলভ।"

Bipinvihari Gupta, M. A. Professor Presidency College.

"Since some years I have been dealing with Baboo Sree Krissen Das as a customer and all the ornaments, both gold and silver, he suppiled to me, and made to my order, during the period, were of good quality and of chosen pattern. Everything was very neatly done and promptly delivered. I confidently recommend him to public patronage.

55 Chunder Nath Chowdhury, L. M. S., Vice-Chairman, R. B. Municipality."

HAROLD & CO., 3 Dalhousie Square CALCUTTA.

THE

"CALCUTTA MUSICAL DEPOT"

HAROLD & CO'S

"IMPROVED HARMONI FLUTE"

OR

BOX HARMONIUM

Cash Prices:—Rs. 35, 50, 75, 90 & 95.

Note the reduction in prices)

"HAROLD FLTUES"

3 Octaves, 4 Stops Rs. 125; 3½ Octaves, 4 Stops Rs. 15.

HARMONIUMS.

3 Octaves, Rs. 75, 4 Octaves, Rs. 90, 5 Octaves, from Rs. 120.

CORNETS.	VIOLINS.	CLARIONETS.
From Rs. 50.	From Rs. 10.	From Rs. 35.

MUSICAL BOXES

The best & largest assortment in India, playing choice Indian airs.

From Rs. 50 to Rs. 300.

"THE

CALCUTTA

MUSICAL

DEPOT."

HAROLD & CO., 3 Dalhousie Square CALCUTTA.

LEWIS STEWART & CO.

5 & 6, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

Beg to call the attention of the Native Nobility and Gentry to their large and beautiful stock of

Crystal Chandeliers,
Crystal Wall Lights,
Crystal Hall Lamps,
Crystal Table Lamps.

IN RICH CUT PRISMATIC GLASS OR IN BRIGHT COLORED GLASS.

ELEGANT PATTERNS, PRETTY SHAPES,

CHEAP PRICES.

A VERY HANDSOME FOUR LIGHT CHANDELIER

FOR RS. 50, CASH ONLY.

LEWIS STEWART & CO.'S GLASS, FANCY AND USEFUL CHINA EARTHENWARE
404 AND PLATED WARE-ROOMS.

THE POSITIVE

GOVERNMENT SECURITY

Life Assurance Co, "Ld."

CHIEF OFFICE IN INDIA.

104, *Clive Street, Calcutta.*

BONUS, DIVIDEND & RESERVE,

31st December, 1886.

BONUS—A Reversionary Bonus for Policy-holders has been declared of 30 Shillings per cent. on participating Policies to above date.

DIVIDEND—A dividend of 13½ per cent. to Shareholders, and

RESERVE FUND—has been credited with an additional sum of **£12,103**

These items will absorb the sum of **£56,668**, the surplus found by the Company's Actuaries in the Life Fund as at 31st December, 1886.

Bonus Warrants, Dividend Remittances and Reports for the past year will be forwarded on receipt from England.

AB. ANTRAM.
Manager.

434

THE

STANDARD.

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ACCUMULAT E FUNDS
ANNUAL REVENUE £900,000
BONUS DISTRIBUTED TO ASSURERS £4,500,000

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Governor—His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K. T.

NATIVE GENTLEMEN will find this Institution of great service, useful for *Investment-Family Provision, Self-Endowment for old age, and Protection to Partners or Creditors.*

Security.—Security is the first point to be considered by Assurers, and no Life Office can surpass the *STANDARD* in this respect.

The Rates of Premium—will be found moderate and the conditions of a Standard Life Policy are most liberal in every way.

Copies of the last Report, Prospectuses, Forms of Application, and all information regarding the Company's Retirement Scheme (which requires no Medical examination, and the subscription for which when commenced at young ages, is very small), the Endowment Scheme, &c., &c., may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents in India.

CALCUTTA BRANCH: GEO. L. KEMP,
27 Dalhousie Square *Secretary.*

413

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

HARDWARE AND METAL MERCHANTS,

IMPROVED MACHINE-MADE

GALVANIZED WIRE NETTING

SUITABLE FOR AVIARIES, CAGES, PIGEONS AND FOWL HOUSES
ALSO FOR TRAINING PLANTS CREEPERS &c.,

REGISTERED GARDEN ARCHES

ORNAMENTAL WIRE, FLOWER STANDS

SUSPENDING WIRE FLOWER BASKETS,

GARDEN SEATS AND CHAIRS
GARDEN ENGINES, SYRINGES, ROLLERS
FOUNTAIN JETS AND HYDRONETTES
ORNAMENTAL BRONZED FOUNTAINS
LAWN MOWING MACHINES

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GARDEN TOOLS.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.

21

CHEAP EDITIONS OF VALUABLE BOOKS.
TOD'S RAJASTHAN

Original price London Edition £ 15. or Rs. 150.
The Popular Edition, complete in two very big volumes bound in cloth.
First Edition, Ready, 2500 Copies, but nearly all sold. Only a few Sets available. Price Rs. 7. Postage As. 10.

Second Edition in the Press.
1000 Copies to come out in August 1888.
& 500 „ „ „ December „
Advance money will be received.
For August Numbers up to 31 October 1887.
„ December „ „ 31 December „

Prices.

For subscribers who will advance in full...Rs.	4 0 0
do „ „ „ Rs. 2 8 0	5 0 0
do „ „ „ Re. 1 0 0	6 0 0
Buyers after the Book is ready	7 0 0
Postage for Out of Calcutta Subscribers and Buyers	0 10 0

ASIATIC RESEARCHES VOL. I. READY
Complete in itself, having no reference to any other volume. A faithful reprint with Plates, Diagrams &c., paper Excellent. Price Rs. 3. 0. 0 Postage As. 3. Original work sold for Rs. 10.

NITYO DURSAN GEETA, (IN BENGALI) or, Spontaneous Revelations from the meetings of the only two Eternal things, the Soul and God. Complete (54 Chapters) in 13 Parts. Ready Price Rs. 2. 7 0 Postage As. 2

ORDINANCES OF MANU,
by Sir William Jones Kt.

Will be ready by November 1887. Price Rs. 1. 4

PUBLISHERS BROJENDRA LALL DOSS & CO.,
NO, 8 Puttuldanga Street, CALCUTTA

172

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following.

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES

Not granted by any other Company whatever:—
1. Policy-holders can Vote at meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English rates from date of leaving any Port in India, Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS.

738 PROPOSALS for..... .....Rs. 29,23,350

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old, Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged any where to suit assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force,
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premium to be invested in Trust for Policy holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

THE 'ORIENTAL.' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms Reports, and full of Particulars on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.
Or any of the Agents in India.

D. M. DASS,
Agent, Calcutta,
4 Rawdon Street.

407

W. NEWMAN AND CO., LIMITED.

4, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

W. NEWMAN & CO.'S PUBLICATIONS.

A SHORT ACCOUNT OF MY PUBLIC LIFE. By NAWAB ABDOOL LUTEEF KHAN BAHADOOR, C. I. E. Re. 1.

VETERINARY AIDE MEMOIRE AND RECEIPT BOOK, for the use of non-professional Horse Owners in India. By BRIGADIER-GENERAL W. H. RYVES, late of the 8th Bengal Cavalry. Seventh edition. Demy 8v., cloth. Rs. 6.

NEWMAN'S EXCHANGE TABLES. Sterling into Rupese—Rupees into Sterling £1,000 to one penny ; Rs. 10,000 to 1 pie, in fractions of 64ths 32nds, 16ths, 8ths. 4ths halves, from 1 Shilling to 1 Shilling and 10 Pence. Superroyal octavo. Rs. 12-0.

THE CIVIL COURT POCKET MANUAL.—In 2 vols. With a full Index to each volume. By D. DENEARJEE, Pleader. In stiff boards Rs. 6-8. In cloth, Rs. 7-8.

MUNUAL OF THE TREATMENT OF CHILDREN IN INDIA, from Birth up to 15 years of age. By Dr. S. O. AMESBURY, M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P. Second edition. Rs. 3 8.

GUIDE TO DARJEELING. The Sanitarium of Bengal, and its surroundings By Dr. R. D. O'BRIEN, with a map of the District. Rs. 1-8.

KASHMIR. GUIDE BOOK FOR VISITORS TO KASHMIR. JOHN COLLETS. With large scale route map Rs. 4.

HINTS TO TRAVELLERS IN KASHMIR. By CHARLES F. GILBERT. Re. 1-8.

SEVEN HUNDRED MILES IN KASHMIR. By HENRY S. BOYS. Re. 1.

BENARES. Handbook for Visitors to Benares. By the REV. M. A. SHERRING, M. A. With Four Plans of the City and its neighbourhood. Rs. 2.

THE TOURISTS' GUIDE. To all the Principal Stations on the Railways of Northern India from Calcutta to Peshawur Karachi, and Bombay, and from Bombay to the North-West by the Rajpootana Railways. Including also notes of route to some of the Himalayan Hill Stations, 5th edition. Crown octavo, 153 pages, in paper cover, Rs. 2 ; in cloth, with coloured map, Rs. 3.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN INDIA. By FRANCIS J. E. SPRING, contents: Technical Education in England under the Science and Art Department. Other Technical Education in England. Technical Education on the Continent of Europe and America. Education generally in India Suggestions regarding the institution of a system of Technical Education in India. Engineering Colleges., &c. Price, Re. 1.

NEWMAN'S NEW MAP OF BURMAH, including the Shan Provinces, China, Siam, Assam, and a portion of Bengal. Mounted on linen and folded in book form for convenience of carrying. Rs. 4.

SELECTIONS FROM THE BAGH-O-BAHAR. Constituting the authorized Text-book for the Examination of Government Officers of every Grade in the Lower Standard in Hindustani. A new Edition, with each word written in the Roman character immediately under the corresponding word in the Urdu, with a literal English translation at side of each page, the principal words and phraselogy (bracketed) of the Urdu Text being referred to the English translation by figures, accompanied by a perfect Key to the Pronunciation. By the late J. F. BANESS. Rs. 5.

THE LIFE AND TEACHINGS OF KESHAB CHUNDER SEN. By P. C. MOZOOMDAR. Rs. 4.

BARSATI ; or, Equine Cancer. By RICHARD W. BURKE. Re. 1-8.

HINDUSTANI GRAMMAR. By DENANATHA DEVA. Rs. 3.

IMPERIAL ANGLO-NAGRI DICTIONARY with an appendix containing Vocabulary and Phraseological Expressions, Glossary of Commercial and Legal Terms, Proverbs, Riddles, Almanac, Postal Informations, Currency Note Rules, Prefixes, Affixes. &c. By GOONEE LAL. Rs. 2.

SANITARY ENGINEERING FOR INDIA, SEWERAGE, WATER-SUPPLY. By B. R. HARRINGTON, C. E. Illustrated with Frontispiece.—Design for Jubilee Ghaut Reservoirs, 41 Diagrams and maps. Price, Rs. 3.

TABLES OF SCANTLINGS. Of Timbers bearing Transverse Strains. Scantling from $\frac{1}{2}$″+ to 12′÷ 17′ Span, 6 inches to 30 feet. By H. BULL, Assistant Engineer. Foo'scap folio. Re. 1-8.

NOTES ON PUNKAHS. By H. BULL, with numerous diagrams, treating of the general principles affecting Punkahs, their method of constructing, mode of hanging, and action, with Appendices of Bill's patented system of hanging and connecting, and also punkah-pulling machines. As. 12.

SENSATIONAL ARITHMETIC. Shewing how to work out, *mentally*, Multiplication Sums of any size, Square Roots, Cube Roots up to Eighteen Figures, Factors of numbers, &c. By H. BULL. Re. 1.

HINTS TO CALCULATORS. Including a Solution of the Mystery of the Number Nine and new methods of proving sums. By H. BULL. New and revised edition. Re. 1.

NEWMAN'S HOUSEHOLD ACCOUNT BOOK. Containing Handy Information Tables, reducing to a minimum the labour in Calculations : Ordinary Cash Book, with the addition of Forms for distributing expenditure into Heads, thus showing at a glance the expenditure, both monthly and yearly, on particular items ; Bazar Account Book, for facilitating the writing up of Bazar Accounts, and Dhobie's Accounts. Compiled by H. BULL, Price, Rs3.

NEWMAN'S EXCHANGE CARD. New Enlarged Edition (the 5th,) showing at a glance the Exchange Value of £1, £10, 1*s.* and 1*d.* at rates from 1*s.* 4*d.* to 2*s.* per rupee, increasing by 1-32nd, and the sterling value of 100 rupees at each rate, with Traveller's Exchange Table. On a twelve page card, 5 by 3½ inches, Re. 1.

NEW MILITARY BOOKS.

THE INDIAN VOLUNTEERS' HAND-BOOK. Compiled from Army Regulations, India, Vol IX. "Vunteers," the Musketry Regulations, &c. By CAPTAIN F. GOLDNEY, B. S. C., Adjutant, N. B. V. Rifles. For the use of Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of Volunteer Corps in India Re. 1.

THE TACTICAL TRAINING OF THE DOUBLE COMPANY FOR NATIVE TROOPS, and supply of Ammunition in the Field, with Exercises in Tactics and Fire Discipline. By H. B. VAUGHAN, Lieutenant 7th (D. O. C.) Bengal Infantry Re. 1.

500 QUESTIONS ON THE EXTRA SUBJECT OF MUSKETRY INSTRUCTION. By T. S. B. Re. 1.

A MANUAL OF MOUNTED INFANTRY DRILL. Compiled from Regulations for Mounted Infantry, 1884. By CAPTAIN F. GOLDNEY, B. S. C. For use of N. C. O. and Privates of M. I. Volunteer Corps. As. 8.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA.

Consisting solely of the Finest Cocoa Beans, with the excess of fat extracted.

The FACULTY pronounce it "The most nutritious, perfectly digestible Beverage and Invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.

Made Instantaneously with Boiling Water. Palatable without Milk. A teaspoonful to a Breakfast cup, costing less than One Halfpenny.

Sold by Chemists and Grocers in Air-tight tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., &c.

COCOATINA is the best COCOA for EXPORT to INDIA and the COLONIES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....£3,006,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....,, 2,500,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... ,, 625,000

LIFE DEPARTMENT

The Revenue of the Life and Annuity Branches for the year 1885 including interest, was

£550,611.

The Life and Annuity Fund now amounts to £4,292,488-9-0.

The figures show the undoubted Security of this Office.

During 1885, 1,000 new Policies were issued producing £32,756-11-3 of new premium.

The Bonus for the quinquennium ending 1885 was £1-9 per cent. per annum, upon the sums Insured and previously declared Bonuses.

Insurance effected on the Whole Life, Terminable Premium Endowment, and Short Period Systems.

Medical Fees and all such expenses paid by the Company.

Premiums may be paid *yearly, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly without any additional charge.*

Native Lives are accepted at Special Rates.

BRANCHES ALL OVER INDIA.

CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA,—1, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Macgregor Esq.—*Receiver of the High Court.*

W. C. Morgan Esq.—*Solicitor.*

Robert Steel Esq.—(R. Steel & Co.) *Merchant.*

LOCAL LIFE MANAGER :

C. J. G. PATERSON.

From whom all information and prospectus may be obtained.

JUST OUT.

KRISTODAS PAL—A STUDY

by N. N. GHOSE, BAR-AT-LAW.

Post free. Rs. 2-8.

"An acceptable memorial."
The Englishman.

"Almost a model of what such writings should be"
The Indian Daily News.

"Can Stand a fair comparison with almost any book of its kind in the English languge."
The Indian Messenger.

"Really a treat in a literary point of view."
The Indian Spectator.

"Writen in excellent style....highly suggive."*a*
Indu Proksh.

KESHAB CHANDRA SEN, HIS LIFE AND TEACHINGS.

by Protap Chunder Mozumdar Rs. 4. 4 Postfree

S. K. LAHIRI & Co.,
171 *54, College street, Calcutta*

Digitized with financial assistance from the
National Archives of India
on 08 August, 2017

No More Pains!!!

DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER

WARRANTED to cure pains of every description arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Mumps, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diphtheria, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Colic, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, and Eruptions of the Skin. Many of the best Physicians of the day prescribe DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER in the very worst forms of these ailments with success.

Pains of every description have been cured by the use of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER only when all other medicines have been tried without effect. Per bottle, Re. 1; large size, Rs. 2; Packing & Postage, As. 8. The words PAIN-CURER & NO MORE PAINS!!! are our Trade Marks. Thousands of testimonials of its marvellous effects. Mrs. A. Greenway writes from Umballa: "Please send me by return post 6 bottles of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER as I cannot do without it. It has been of great use to my family, saved me." His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, G. C. S. I. ordered a couple of large bottles of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER found it efficacious & has adopted the medicine for his family & household use & from time to time has taken upwards of 100 large bottles of the same through Major Percy Gough, Private & Military Secretary to H. E. the Minister of Hyderabad. ☞ Beware of imitations. ☜ Examine the bottle, and see it has the Seal, Label, and Wrapper of Darlington and Co. ☞ Call for Darlington's Pain-Curer and see that you get it. Directions accompany each bottle.

DARLINGTON & Co. 49, Dhurrumtollah St. Wellington Sqr, South West Corner. Calcutta.

C. K. SEN & Co.

KAVIRAJES, CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

29, Colootala Street, Calcutta.

Ours is universally acknowledged to be the best Hindu Medical Establishment in India patronised by the Princes, Nobility and Gentry. All sorts of medicated oils, Ghees and medicines are prepared strictly in accordance with the directions of the Hindu Pharmacopœa. Prescriptions are forwarbed free of charge to Mafasil patients on their sending us full particulars of their diseases.

C. K. SEN & Co's

SUPERIOR AND GENUINE

Makaradhvaj

One of the oldest and most potent remedies prescribed in the Ayurveda. It is too well-known to require a description. No nation can be proud of having in its pharmacopœa a medicine like this. It has been known to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of indigestion, loss of appetite, Spermatorrhœa, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, impotency, nervous debility, complaints of ladies after delivery, weakness of the brain, and all diseases which old men are subject to. Loss of eyesight or memory, vertigo, and all diseases which owe their origin to excessive mental labouror seminal discharge are readily cured by its use.

Price 7 packets	...	Re. 1
One Tolah	...	Rs. 24
Postage	...	0 4 annas

C. K. Sen, & Co's.

AMRITADI BATIKA

It has been tested by various eminent medical men and declared to be an infallible remedy for fevers of all sorts, malarious, remittant or intermittant even if accompanied with an enlargement of the spleen or liver. The cure effected is radical and certain. It is the best specific of its kind.

		Rs.	as,
Price per Box	...	1	0
Post free	...	1	4
Dozen	...	10	0
Post free	...	10	8

Price List an application. All communications to be addressed to

DEBENDRA NATH SEN, KABIRAJ,

153 *Manager*

DR. N. N. CHUCKERBUTTY.

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 41, Bow Bazar Street,

Begs to announce that, having obtained a Gold medal, Certificates of Honor, and Special Prizes for Proficiency in Dentistry, and having officiated as Dentist in the Medical College Hospital, and made Dentistry his special study and practice for the last 10 years, he has just brought out from England all the recent appliances in Dentistry necessary for the requirements and comfort of Ladies and Gentlemen Terms moderate, to suit all classes. Consultation free from 7 to 8 A. M. and 3 to 4 P. M. 149

ARLINGTON AND CO.,

CALCUTTA.

MANUFACTURES OF

ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES AND CLOCK.

Our "Specialite" Solid Silver ¾ plate keyless lever watches manufactured expressly by US TO WITHSTAND EXTREME HEAT AND COLD.

What DOES ONE VALUE MORE THAN A GOOD AND FAITHFUL servant? Numerous TESTIMONIALS PROVING OUR WATCHES ARE GOOD AND reliable.

We recommend them because
They are jewelled in all holes with selected jewels
They have special safety hair springs
They have compensation platinum and gold balances
The roughest wear does not derange them
They keep time equal to a chronometer.

Cash Prices.

Crystal face CASH Rs. 35, Hunters CASH Rs. 42, ½ Hunters Rs. 44.

The same Watches.

Key Winders, capped and fully jeweiled
Crystal face Rs. 38, Hunters Rs.45, ½ Hunters R s

A Stamped Guarantee with every Watch Sold For 5 years.

Accuracy, Durability and neatness combined.

Arlington's Railway Regulators in Stout Nickel Cases

Crystal face Cash Rs. 22-8, Hunters Rs. 27-8.

Our Ditto Guard's size crystal face CashRs. 25.

Solid Silver Chains Cash Rs. 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, &c., &c.
„ Nickel „ „ „ 3, 3-8, 3-12, 4, & 4-8.

ARLINGTON & CO.,

3b, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES

If you would strengthen and preserve your sight, use Lawrence & Mayo's perfect pebble spectales.

LAWRENCE & MAYO.

All the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India prescribe them to their patient.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
OPTICIANS TO THE
PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC
SURGEONS
IN INDIA,
1A, Old Bond Street,
LONDON,

RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY

AND

J. GRANT Esq., Agent, Bank of Bombay. Kurrachee, writes:—
I have much pleasure in testifying to the excellence of your spectacles just received, they are a great benefit and comfort to me.

REVD. D. B. MORRIS, Chaplain Moradabad, writes:—
The glasses which you sent me suit very well, I have much comfort from them, and I hink my eye-sight is strengthend by them already.

34, HARE STREET CALCUTTA. 44

BODEN PROFESSORSHIP OF SANSKRIT

Preliminary Notice.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR gives notice that on the application of the Boden Professor of Sanskrit it is proposed to hold an election of a Deputy Professor in January, 1888.

The stipend about to be assigned to the Deputy Professor will be not less than £333.

A more formal notice with fuller particulars will be issued in November next.

Intending Candidates should be prepared to send in their applications to the Registrar of the University on or before January 16, 1888.

J. BELLAMY,

166 Vice-Chancellor.

THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Subscriptions payable in advance, and none for less than one month.

		Rs.	A
IN TOWN.			
Per Month		1	2
„ Annum		11	8
„ Single Copy		0	3
IN MOFUSSIL.			
In Advance per Annum		13	
Arrear Do		15	
RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT.			
Per line		0	4

Printed and Published by PRIYA NATH DAS, *at the* HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS No. 2, SCOTT'S LANE CALCUTTA.